

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy and slightly cooler to-night. Friday, partly cloudy; gentle shifting winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: high, 72; low, 62; at 5 p.m., yesterday, 72, at 5 a.m., today.
For full report see page 15.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 15.

No. 20,035.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

LATIN AMERICANS HERE CONFER ON MEXICAN CRISIS

Representatives of Six Republics Meet With Mr. Lansing at State Department.

TO FORMULATE POLICY TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

Several Courses of Action Open Will Be Discussed by Diplomatic Representatives.

MAY APPEAL TO FACTIONS

Armed Intervention by American Nations in Concert Among Plans to Be Considered—Gen. Scott as Mediator Discussed.

The diplomatic representatives of six of the South and Central American republics met in conference with Secretary Lansing on the Mexican situation at the State Department at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

This conference, which was called upon the initiative of the United States government, is expected to play a momentous part in the settlement of the Mexican strife.

A policy designed to bring about peace, and behind which all the American republics can stand, is to be developed by the representatives of the governments of the various countries. What this policy will be has not been disclosed, though innumerable courses which are open to the American republics have been suggested.

Present at Conference.

At the conference today were Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Noguera of Argentina, Ambassador de la Haza of Brazil and Ambassador Suarez of Chile; Ministers Calderon of Bolivia, de Pena of Uruguay and Mendez of Guatemala, and Paul Fuller, who has been a close student of Mexican affairs and who was sent to Mexico by the administration to investigate the conditions existing there.

It is the purpose of the administration, it is said, in calling together the representatives of other American republics, to indicate to the world, and particularly to Latin America, that the only purpose of the United States is to restore peace and order in Mexico and to preserve the sovereignty of that country. The United States is merely acting as Mexico's nearest and most powerful friend.

At the conference, the leaders of the various factions in Mexico to make peace and arrange for a constitutional government of the country, and the first step taken by the representatives of the American governments.

Courses of Action Open.

In the event that no such peace is possible, the courses which appear to lie open to the American governments are:

1. Recognition of the Carranza government as the de facto government of Mexico.

2. The selection of a provisional president of Mexico who will be satisfactory to a majority of the United States and will have behind him in establishing his government the support of the American republics.

3. Armed intervention by the United States and the other American republics in concert to pacify the country and eventually establish a constitutional government there.

While it has been known for some time that some of the representatives of the Latin American republics were hostile to Gen. Carranza, the representatives of the United States have been making every effort to bring about a recognition of a proposal to recognize Carranza's government, urging the military supremacy of Carranza, and the fact that where the Carranza government has been in control conditions have improved.

Plan Has Opposition.

The representatives of Villa, on the other hand, are urging upon the members of the conference the fact that Villa is willing to participate in peace conferences between the nations and to the elimination of military leaders. They are strongly opposing the recognition of Carranza, however.

If the conference decides upon the selection of a temporary president two men have been prominently mentioned as possibilities for the place. They are the late Vasquez, who was minister of justice in the Madero cabinet, and Eduardo Iturbide.

Barron Calls on Conference.

Herbert Barron, head of a delegation of Carranza supporters which arrived here today, called on each of the six Latin American diplomats and informed them that Gen. Carranza under circumstances could submit to the selection of a member of the Madero cabinet as provisional president of Mexico.

The Villa faction contends Vasquez Tagle, the only member of the Madero cabinet who did not resign, is in line of constitutional succession.

Mr. Barron delivered to each of the diplomats a copy of Carranza's letter to President Wilson, published several months ago, setting out Carranza's legal claim as successor to the presidency.

Luis Cabrera, Carranza's minister of finance, and Roberto V. Fespeler, another Carranza adherent, were in the party. Eduardo Iturbide, one of the men mentioned for the provisional president, and Oscar J. Brandt, of undersecretary also arrived.

A suggestion that Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, be sent as mediator between the various Mexican military leaders has been made here. Secretary Lansing said before the conference (Continued on Second Page.)

BULL MOOSE FACE PROBLEM OF PARTY

Counsel Divided as to Whether Organization Shall Be Maintained.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S STAND PUZZLE TO FOLLOWERS

Theory Advanced That He Is Marking Time and Awaiting Developments.

There is great perturbation among the progressives in all parts of the country over the future of the party, and whether they shall amalgamate, as a party, with the republicans. Thousands will return individually to the old party, but the issue of the moment is the question of "to be or not to be" for the party organization.

In the west Hiram Johnson of California, Victor Murdock of Kansas, W. L. Allen White and others favor holding up the party organization. In the east counsels are divided, especially in New York. Chauncey J. Hamlin, the Erie county progressive leader, favors going into the republican party as progressives and reform the old organization, on the principle of the little jump to leave the whole lot.

As a Place of Refuge.

William H. Childs, Kings county progressive leader, takes issue with that policy and says: "The progressives should continue their party organization as a place to which all independent voters can rally in case candidates and platforms put forward by the other parties fail to receive their confidence."

Col. Roosevelt, in the meantime, remains mildly neutral by merely saying that he will "control" as a progressive and advises other progressives to do likewise. His position is shared by George W. Perkins. Col. Roosevelt's declaration in view of his recent maneuvers and private expressions, has somewhat puzzled the politicians. The best explanation is that he is "marking time" while the pending fermentation is going on among the progressives, who act decisively at the proper moment.

Queer Story From Coast.

From California comes a queer story. In the effect that the colonel's recent visit there was mainly to stiffen up Hiram Johnson, a rumor having reached the east that Gov. Johnson was flirting with the democrats, with a view to taking the democratic nomination for the vice presidency and bringing his progressives into the democratic party.

That would not suit the colonel's plans at all, as he is intent upon reuniting the republicans and defeating President Wilson. The colonel's mild assertion of loyalty to the progressives could easily be accounted for as a design to prevent a violent line of conduct on the part of the democrats. If he should desert, the whole organization would go to pieces.

Prominent of the bureau of Justice Charles E. Hughes for the presidential nomination is a part of the effect of the progressive organization. It is said by New York politicians that the only purpose of the United States is to restore peace and order in Mexico and to preserve the sovereignty of that country. The United States is merely acting as Mexico's nearest and most powerful friend.

Buffalo Meeting Tonight.

In Buffalo tonight the progressive leaders will meet and thresh out their troubles. Chauncey J. Hamlin's call for the meeting suggested that advice that some of the representatives composed as it is of former republicans and former democrats, urges all the progressives to join the republican party, and to support the nomination of Woodrow Wilson.

Our progressive organization is compactness, to wage the battle of progressivism within the primaries and caucuses of the republican party in support of the republican candidates and committee-men as stand for the principles in which the progressives and so many republicans believe.

OUT OF NEW HAVEN CASE.

Bill as Against Cochrane and Lawrence Dismissed.

BOSTON, August 5.—By consent of counsel for the plaintiffs in the \$102,000 suit brought by minority stockholders against former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Supreme Court Justice de Courcy has dismissed the bill as against Alexander Cochrane and the estate of Amory A. Lawrence, it was announced today. The names of these parties did not appear in an amended bill filed a few days ago.

RAILWAY PRESIDENT HELD.

Arrested in Connection With Fatal Trolley Wreck.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 5.—It became known here today that Edward J. Dickson, vice president of the International Railway Company, was arrested yesterday at St. Catharines, Ont., in connection with the fatal trolley wreck on Queenston Heights, which resulted in the death of fifteen persons.

The warrant for Mr. Dickson's arrest was sworn out by a special representative of the attorney general of Ontario and charges criminal negligence. He was released on \$10,000 bail.

Tennessee Senatorial Primary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 5.—The Tennessee democratic state committee has ordered a primary for the nomination of a United States senator for November, 1915, with a run-off, if necessary, December 15.

Today's Game Called Off.

Two Games Tomorrow

Today's game with the White Sox was called off because of the rain. Two games will be played Friday, which Shaw and Johnson will pitch.

U. S. GUNS PUT DOWN HAITIAN REVOLUTION

Gen. Bobo Attempts to Enter Cape Haitien, But Flees From Warning Shots.

COAST SURVEY YACHT FRIGHTENS HIM AWAY

American Marines Now Occupy Principal Cities and Law and Order Committees Are Forming.

American forces today were maintaining quiet in Haiti. The battleship Connecticut, after landing marines at Port au Prince, has arrived at Cape Haitien, the latest center of revolutionary activity.

Gen. Bobo, with some troops, tried to enter Cape Haitien yesterday, Admiral Caperton reported today, but several warning shots from the United States coast survey yacht Eagle frightened them away.

The commander of the gunboat Nashville sent a warning to Gen. Bobo that if he returned again with "unfriendly intentions" he would be fired upon.

Cape Haitien now is clear of armed troops of the revolutionists, and formation of a native committee of safety has begun. Every effort is being made, Navy Department officials say, to place the situation in the hands of native authorities as soon as possible.

United States Is Determined.

That the United States government is determined on the enforcement of its policy in Haiti is evidenced by the assembling of a strong naval force in the main port of that country and the demands made on the political factions that they cease their fighting and re-establish a satisfactory government. Reinforcements in the shape of another gunboat now are en route to Haiti and if found necessary additional forces will be dispatched to that country.

The gunboat Castine sailed from New Orleans yesterday under orders to hurry to Cape Haitien and report to Rear Admiral Caperton for such service as may be required. She should arrive there Sunday and supplement the big cruiser Washington, flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.

It is unofficially reported that Rear Admiral Caperton commanding the United States forces, is finding difficulty in persuading the "common people" of Haiti the United States government is entirely disinterested and does not intend to deprive them of some of their existing political rights and privileges as citizens of an independent republic. That fear is said to have been the main reason for the negotiations instituted by the Fuller commission for the conclusion of a treaty giving President Roosevelt is known to be favorable to Justice Hughes as a candidate.

Minister to Haiti Here.

Mr. Bailly-Blanchard, the United States minister to Haiti, who has been in that country for several months on leave of absence, now is in this city. Doubt is expressed as to the likelihood of his return in the near future, but no one seems able to explain why he should be kept from his post during the existing crisis. It was rumored today that he might be transferred to the diplomatic mission in Santo Domingo, now vacant, and that a new man be sent to the Haitian capital to conduct negotiations on the lines desired.

President Wilson is keeping close watch on the situation in Haiti, and has received reports from the island relating to conditions there are being forwarded to the White House as rapidly as they arrive.

Secretary Lansing has spent several hours today in a conference with the American ambassador in Haiti. No political steps probably will be planned until some form of government has been established with which the United States may negotiate.

Advices from Rear Admiral Caperton indicated that the peace commission dispatched from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien to persuade the revolutionists to disarm did not succeed.

Gen. Bobo Rejects Proposals.

Although Gen. Blot, the government commander, is reported to have accepted the proposals of the peace commission, the revolutionary forces under Gen. Bobo are said to have rejected the proposals. Blot is reported to have agreed to a commission to manage civil affairs of the republic, pending an election.

The Connecticut arrived at Port au Prince at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, according to a message from Admiral Caperton, and landed the 500 marines taken aboard at Philadelphia. Admiral Caperton now has a maximum of 1,300 men available for use in an emergency.

U. S. Marines in Control

of Port au Prince, Haiti;

Expected to Remain Long

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, August 5.—The marines who landed last night from the American battleship Connecticut had by this morning completed the occupation of the city. They are in possession also of the barracks at Desalines.

The people of Port au Prince are generally of the opinion that this American occupation will be of long duration. The marines are observing a very correct attitude which is creating a good impression.

There is no change in the local political situation. The national assembly is awaiting the decision of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, whose revolutionary forces drove out the last government under the late President Guillaume, as to whether he desires to be elected to the presidency.

Castine Sails for Haiti.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The United States gunboat Castine, with 200 bluejackets aboard, has sailed from the naval station here for Port au Prince, Haiti, to aid other American warships in restoring order on the island.

AN ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE

NO MONEY FOR DEFENSES



HIS MASTER'S VOICES.

ERIE FLOOD DEBRIS STILL YIELDS DEAD

Twenty Bodies Identified, With Perhaps Forty More in the Ruins.

AMOUNT OF STORM LOSS CLIMBS TO \$5,000,000

Workmen Clearing the Streets and Buildings, and Sanitary Officers Fight Against Pestilence.

BETHLEHEM STEEL HAS PASSED THE 300 MARK

Sells on Change Today at 301—Gain of 269 Points Since War Began.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Common stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, whose rise has seen few parallels in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, passed the 300 mark today. It sold during the morning at 301, a gain since the beginning of the war of 269 points. The company was incorporated in 1904 and the stock has never paid a dividend.

The rise today was 11 points from the previous high record, established yesterday, of 290. The stock has advanced 50 points this week. When the stock exchange closed July 30, 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, it was quoted at 32.

Based on Little Authentic News.

The advance of this stock and the shares of other corporations in the war order group, has been accompanied by unrestrained speculation, with little authentic information on which to base such a rise.

It has been known in a general way that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has huge war orders on which the profits presumably are large, but no official figures have been given out.

Many stocks have been lifted from comparative obscurity to sudden popularity by rising prices by similar reports of profits on the business of supplying war munitions to Europe.

AGREE TO DIVIDE \$500,000.

Compromise Ends Litigation Over Estate of Frank E. Holyoke.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 5.—After four years of litigation over the five-hundred-thousand-dollar estate of the late Frank E. Holyoke, a Bangor, Me., lumber man, who died at Pasadena in 1911, a compromise has been effected and an order entered for its distribution. It became known today.

The terms of the compromise, Madeline and Marjorie Holyoke, to whom the bulk of the estate was bequeathed in a will; Sidney A. and Harry A. Holyoke, sons, who contested, and the widow will divide the estate equally.

DRAWN COLOR LINE.

Alabama Senate Bill Prohibits Mixing of Teachers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 5.—By a unanimous vote the Alabama senate has drawn tightly the color line so far as teachers are concerned in all public educational institutions of the state. A bill making it unlawful for white teachers to serve in negro schools, and vice versa, found ready passage when introduced by Senator Bonner. Private and denominational institutions are exempted.

To Prevent Pestilence.

Physicians from the Pennsylvania health department arrived here during the night, and at once took up the task of safeguarding the city from pestilence.

All persons known to have come in contact with the fifty flood water were ordered to appear at the office of the Erie health bureau this afternoon for vaccination against typhoid. It

was said that all the disinfectants necessary was at hand to spread through the flood district.

Estimates of the damage continue to mount as the extent of the flood becomes apparent. Where it was believed that \$2,000,000 would cover the loss, it was today asserted that probably \$5,000,000 would be nearer the correct estimate.

Cleaning Up Stores.

A trip through the flood region this morning showed many hundreds of persons lining the banks of the now insignificant stream, while other hundreds were kept back by the National Guardsmen. The stench arising from the mass of wreckage kept other hundreds away.

Gangs of men were early put to work clearing up the stores along State street, the principal business thoroughfare, where many places were flooded, but the principal damage was due to the deposit of filth and slime left by the falling waters. Little, if any, business was done there yesterday, but attempts in the street were made today. The losses to ruined stocks here will be heavy.

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PRESIDENT'S EYE ON EASTLAND INQUIRY

Mr. Wilson Writes Chicago Mayor He Will See Investigation Satisfies Public.

REPLIES TO RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL COMMITTEE

From the First the Disaster Has Had His Careful Attention, He Declares.

CHICAGO, August 5.—Mayor Thompson today received a letter from President Wilson in which he states that he will make it his duty to see that the investigation of the Eastland disaster is entirely satisfactory to the public.

The letter is in answer to a communication which Mayor Thompson sent to the President several days ago, which contained a copy of the resolution passed by a committee of the city council of Chicago demanding that the federal government make a thorough investigation of the Eastland accident, independent of the inquiry being conducted by Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

President's Letter.

President Wilson's letter read as follows:

"Cornish, N. H., August 3, 1915.
"My Dear Mr. Mayor: I am today in receipt of your letter of July 30, enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the committee on harbors, wharves and bridges of the city council of Chicago with regard to the investigation of the distressing Eastland disaster.

"I do not believe that you will assure the members of the committee of my very profound interest in this investigation and say that from the first it has had my careful attention.

"I shall make it my duty to see to it that the investigation does not result in a way which will not be entirely satisfactory to the public. With much respect,
"WOODROW WILSON."

To Inspect Ships Tomorrow.

The council committee plans to begin an official inspection of every excursion steamer running out of Chicago tomorrow. The state grand jury devoted the day to consideration of testimony heard in its investigation of the Eastland horror.

The special federal grand jury which has been investigating the Eastland disaster held a brief session today and adjourned until next Tuesday.

Redfield Inquiry Ends.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield today announced that no more witnesses will be called in the inquiry into the steamer Eastland disaster, which he has been conducting, until after the federal grand jury has ended its investigation. He said that his associates in the inquiry would prepare immediately a preliminary report, which it was explained would not attempt to fix the blame for the accident, but would contain suggestions which will be incorporated later in a report which Secretary Redfield will make to President Wilson and Congress.

Labor Investigation Planned.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor will conduct an investigation of the capsizing of the Eastland, it is announced by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation. He expressed the opinion that the inquiry should be conducted in such a way as to be not merely punitive, but preventive of similar accidents.

WARSAW IS CAPTURED BY GERMAN ARMS, OFFICIAL BERLIN CLAIMS

Polish Capital Falls After Tremendous Battles With the Russians Lasting for Months.

BERLIN, August 5, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—Warsaw was taken this morning by German troops, according to official announcement made at German army headquarters.

Yesterday and last night Bavarian troops under the command of Prince Leopold broke through the forts of the outer and inner lines of the city's defenses, where the rear guards of the Russian troops made a tenacious resistance.

WAR'S GREATEST SUSTAINED OFFENSIVE.

The fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movement of the European war.

Thrice before Teutonic armies have knocked at its gates only to be denied by the strength of its defenses and the resistance of the forces holding it. Apparently impregnable in the face of direct attack, it was compelled to capitulate before the sweep of a vast movement which threatened to encircle the capital, and with it the Russian armies engaged in the campaign of which it was the storm center. From the north, northwest, west, south and southeast the Austro-German forces have been pressing upon the Polish capital in their combined drive to force the Russians out of Poland, and, if possible, to break their offensive power for an indefinite period by administering a decisive defeat all along the line.

Movement Started in May.

The movement may be said to have had its inception in May, when the great Teutonic march through Galicia began. To get at the Russian armies in Poland from the southeast it first was necessary to clear Galicia, or the greater part of it, of the troops of that nation.

How successfully this was accomplished is familiar history. Field Marshal von Mackensen's campaign in its first stages was a masterpiece of strategy. In June Lemberg was retaken and the Russians were driven over the Galician border.

Teutonic Forces Halt.

Then early in July the Teutonic forces, coming up from the south, halted while preparations were made for the next stage of the campaign. Signs of the form this was to take were soon apparent. Great armies had been assembled to the north, and these early in July began pressing down upon the Russian front.

A vigorous offensive was opened in the Baltic provinces, the Teutonic armies pushed the Russians to the east, along the east Prussian border, and with Field Marshal von Hindenburg directing the general operations, along this section of the fighting front a determined drive began in the Prazysk region.

Deliver Smashing Blows.

Simultaneously the Teutonic armies in the south showed reawakening activity. Field Marshal von Mackensen resumed his advance, his German forces working with the Austrians to induce the Russian armies to retreat. The Russian forces from this direction. Step by step the Austro-German hosts pounded their way toward the city from the north and south, while on the west activities along the line of intrenchments that had so long held the Germans in that section were resumed.

Before the power of the Teutons began to tell in this encircling drive, the Russian army of Grand Duke Nicholas began to fall back. Prazysk